

WAR TALK.

Kaiser Wilhelm and His Generals Review the Military Situation--Austria Guided by Von Moltke.

The Enemies of M. Wilson Will Try to Force Him to Resign His Seat in the Chamber of Deputies.

Ambrière, Who Attempted to Assassinate Ferry, is Attacked with Dementia in Court and is Carried Out.

Germany.

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MILITARY COUNCIL.
BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The Emperor William held to-day an informal council on the military situation. Prince William, General von Moltke, General von Schellendorf, Count von Bismarck and General Albrecht were present. The council, which lasted two hours, is understood to have been a preliminary one to the military council at Vienna. Whatever measure is taken will be taken in consequence of a concerted plan for a demonstration against Russia. Reports have reached Berlin which say Austria's defense works in Galicia are neglected, while the movements of the Russian troops show an accurate knowledge of the weak points for attack. The statements which were sent to Vienna have stung the war office there into night and day activity. No news is permitted to transpire regarding military movements, but it is known that the railway in the direction of Cracow, Lemberg, Lemberg and Permyel Junction are overworked by traffic in men and war materials. Major Delines, military attaché at the German legation in Vienna, spends hours daily at the war office in consultation with the chiefs of the departments. All measures that are decided upon are communicated to the Berlin authorities.

through Major Delines, and the inspiration of Count von Moltke is supposed to guide the Austrian preparations. Tomorrow's council will be attended by Herr von Tizze, Hungarian prime minister; Count von Taffe, minister of interior; Count Kalnoky, Count Blynd-Rhecht, minister of war; Herr von Killy, imperial minister of finance, and Arch Duke Albrecht, and will be presided over by the Emperor. The result of the conference is eagerly awaited. Berlin officials are of the opinion that the outcome of the Council will be nothing more than a declaration of troops to the front. The time has not come for a collective note from the allied powers demanding an explanation of Russia's concentrations. It is certain that Prince Bismarck has not yet taken action toward Russia.

A COLLECTIVE ULTIMATUM.
General von Schellendorf, German Ambassador to Russia, is now staying at Friedrichshagen, returned to Berlin Thursday. He had an audience with the Emperor yesterday and will return to his post at St. Petersburg to-morrow without special instructions. If the Czar approaches him upon the question of military arrangements General von Schellendorf, it is believed, will be charged to represent that Germany's diplomatic and military position is unchanged and that peace is dependent upon the Czarina of Russia's measures against the League of Peace. Government circles both in Berlin and Vienna are becoming convinced that the allies mean to attack Russia early in the spring. Military circles in Vienna regard the campaign as even closer, and are of the opinion that it will be opened within two months.

Dr. Trefler, Hungarian minister of public instruction, at a meeting at Keith academy reminded his audience that last year, while everybody believed the country to be on the verge of war, he doubted that an outbreak would occur. Now on the contrary he was forced, although an ardent partisan of peace, to declare his doubt of its being maintained. Dr. Trefler declared that the blame for the origin of war, if war comes, would be due to the encroachments of Russian pan Slavism.

The Pesther Lloyd, the organ of Herr von Tizze, Hungarian minister of war, has been extending her fortifications on the Bosphorus, and that German engineers are supervising the work.

The latest St. Petersburg advice says the war department is supplying troops with special ammunition pouches, which will enable each man to fire fourteen shots per minute. The projected alterations in the rifle by the war department was abandoned so the dispatches say, because of the gravity of the situation.

The whole tenor of the news is warlike and this caused a renewal of selling on the stock exchange. The first quotations were the worst since the alarm set in. No extensive unloading of foreign securities has occurred. Austrian gold rents fell at Hungarian 14, and Russian 3 per cent credit advanced 1/2. The market was rather elated to-day, but the markets were in a state of suspense and there was nothing doing.

SENTIMENT OF THE SOCIALISTS.
Herr Biedel in the Reichstag protested against the measure increasing the power of the empire. He said it meant oppression to the people within the empire and the spoliation of the people of other countries for the sole benefit of the military and bureaucratic classes. His short speech to a silent and indignant house confirmed the opinion that there is no want of sympathy among the socialists in any movement for national defense. The debate has been especially gratifying to the government. The absence of opposition which troubled the passage of the army bill proved that every section of the House had become permeated with the sense of danger and is ready to respond to whatever demands the government deems expedient.

The Post speaks of the sitting as assuming the form of a grand and elevating demonstration of patriotism. This justifies the public opinion of the discussion. The committee will send the bill back without delay in substance unaltered. No measure that the

present Reichstag has considered has so notably shown.

THE NATIONAL SPIRIT
underlying all parties as the new measure. Yesterday's debate was a succession of patriotic speeches unaltered by party bias.

After General von Schellendorf's pithy exposition of the motives of the bill, Herr Bismarck for the National Liberals, Baron Maltzahn for old Conservatives, and Count Behrens for the Imperialists, declared the necessity for the measure. Dr. Windhorst, in a short fervent speech, expressed the willingness of the Centre to pass it as presented, without reference to committee, if the government considered that the urgency of the situation required this action through the immensity of war.

Herr Richter also intimated that the Progressist party would give general support to the measure, adding that discussion in the convention was advisable seeing the bill proposed some organic changes. Only one faction of the Socialists, he said, had again earned a bad distinction by the display of an anti-German spirit under the guise of universal humanitarianism.

The Emperor is taking personal interest in the speed of the legislative bill. He has reviewed the bill in detail, and consequently it is expected that the measure will pass from the Bundesrat to the Reichstag as soon as the holiday vacation is over.

The Princess Bismarck will come to Berlin on Monday to make Christmas purchases. She will return to Friedrichshagen in company with Count Herbert Bismarck on Thursday.

The Bismarck project to open a German-Chinese bank is certain of success. It has the operation of the Deutsche Gessellschaft, the Deutsche Bank and the Handelsbank, besides firms of Bleichroder and Worsch & Co. at Hamburg, the Norddeutsche Bank at Frankfurt, and the Rothschild & Steins. The project includes the establishment of branches at all treaty ports in China and Russia.

France.

ATTACKED WITH DEMENTIA.
PARIS, Dec. 17.—Ambrière, who attempted to assassinate M. Ferry in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies was arraigned before a magistrate for preliminary examination to-day. While the examination was progressing the prisoner was attacked with dementia and was removed to the hospital.

WILL OPPOSE M. WILSON.
PARIS, Dec. 17.—M. Wilson has not yet made his appearance in the Chamber of Deputies. His enemies will bring up the decoration scandal by asking why Grodnow, prefect of police, has not been reinstated and by attacking Wilson on the decision of the tribunal that the Lemousin letters were abstracted and rewritten, their object being to force him to resign.

The formation of a new party of Republican Socialists is announced. It consists of eighteen Deputies, including Barely, Caminot, Cloris, Hughes, Suim and other radicals.

President Carnot will send a costly jubilee gift to the Pope. President Carnot does not appear bent on inaugurating an era of religious peace. He has given orders to have the altar services in the Elysee chapel resumed.

PARDON POLITICAL PRISONERS.
PARIS, Dec. 17.—Le Paris stated that President Carnot on 1st of January will pardon all political prisoners.

Austria.

FEARS OF WAR IN THE SPRING.
LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times telegraphs that a strong feeling exists in that city in favor of sending an immediate ultimatum to Russia, to be followed, in case of an unsatisfactory reply, by the rapid march of German and Austrian forces on the Russian frontier. It is feared that war will occur in the spring. The feeling is intense.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says a prominent statesman has summed up the situation as follows: If there were a young Emperor on the German throne he would do as Alfred the Great did, make a dash into the enemy's territory before concentration was possible.

The Times correspondent at St. Petersburg asserts that the first draft of the Military Gazette article was very strong and that M. DeGiers, Foreign Minister, insisted upon a milder statement.

READY TO VOYE A WAR CREDIT.
LONDON, Dec. 17.—A dispatch from Vienna says that the government in event of preparations for war.

COPIES AFTER AUSTRIA.
ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 17.—A correspondent of the Times says Russia will shape her military arrangements according to those which Austria makes. The precautions taken by both sides must not be regarded as involving danger of war.

WEST RUSSIA CLAIMS.
BRUSSELS, Dec. 17.—Le Nord, the Russian organ, says in an article on the European situation that Russia does not want to make war and will not do so. She does, however, claim the fullest right to defend herself to render disastrous any invasion of aggressors. Russia would be pleased to be independent, and however great her power, she intends remaining independent.

The Pope declared he was deeply moved by these proofs of friendship on the part of the Queen, and hoped that the exchange of sentiments of affection would not be limited to the present exceptional circumstances, but would also make its influence felt on the future. He was animated by feelings of the greatest affection for the English people.

OLD ALCALOE MARRIED.
Ex Governor O. M. Roberts Married at New Braunfels.

Special to the Gazette.
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 15.—Ex-Governor O. M. Roberts, known all over the country as the "Old Alcalde," and who was Governor of Texas for two terms, from 1878 to 1882, was married this evening at New Braunfels, about thirty miles north of this city, to Mrs. Kate Brown, an elderly widow of Tyler. The marriage was quietly consummated at the house of the bride's daughter, Mrs. J. A. Arnold, whose husband is a leading citizen of New Braunfels. The ex-Governor is now seventy years old, and has been married twice before, while the bride is sixty-five years, and has a large number of grown grandchildren. Immediately after the marriage, the happy couple took the train for Austin, where the groom is a professor of law in the Texas University.

HOBBIES OF RICH MEN.

Some Costly Pleasures Which Only the Millionaires Can Afford--Flagler's Million Dollar Hotel.

Childs' Thirty Thousand Dollars in Clocks and a Millionaire Who Has a Fortune in Orchids.

Fast Horses of Rich Men and the Fortunes They Spend Upon Them—What Bonner Has Paid For Noted Steeds

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The hobbies of rich men! How the poor man's mouth waters as he thinks of them! How his eyes bulge out as he considers their extravagance, and his heart sometimes swells in discontent when he reflects that the fortunes squandered to gratify their whims would make him wealthy by many times over! Still the average millionaire has earned his wealth and he has a right to spend it as he chooses.

I believe the poor get as much good out of the little nobles as the rich men do from their costly ones. The capacity of joy or sorrow is in the man, and not in the pocketbook, and the dinner served to the poor collector on the odd bits of china which he has picked up at second-hand stores, tickles his stomach just as much as does the feast of George W. Childs when he sits down before a table service worth \$50,000. The poor man's old-fashioned clock, which he bought for \$10 a station, ticks to him as melodiously as does the one to Childs which cost him \$20,000, and he gets as much pleasure out of his rare flower as Jay Gould does out of his \$500 orchids.

George W. Childs' hobbies are many, and he is so charitable that he no one begrudges him the money he spends upon them. He has, it is said, \$50,000 worth of clocks, and one of his clocks cost him \$60,000 at auction. This clock belonged to Prince Napoleon. It weighs two tons, and is nine feet high. Another of his clocks belonged to David Rittenhouse, and it cost \$10 in 1775, when it was made. He has a French clock which cost over \$800, and it is made of marble and bronze.

Autographs form another of Childs' hobbies, and he has, perhaps, the finest autograph collection in the United States. He has original manuscripts and letters from nearly every noted statesman in the world, and his autograph collection embraces about 20,000 names. Like most of the rich autograph collectors of to-day, he does not care for mere signatures, and a letter, to be of value, must contain some sentiment characteristic of the writer. Among his letters are some from Charles Dickens, Thomas Hood, Nathaniel Hawthorne and others. Many of them are directed to Mr. Childs, and every one of them is worth many times its weight in gold. He has the autographs of all the Presidents, beginning with the last letter which General Washington ever wrote, and these autographs are bound into a book with a President's portrait on each page and an autographic letter of his on the page opposite.

He has many fine pictures, and all rich men are noted as being hobbyists in picture collection. Gould, the Vanderbilts, George I. Seney, and W. T. Walters of Baltimore, own many rare paintings, and Walters bought the other day a little picture, not more than eight by ten inches in size, which cost him \$7,000. Corcoran's best pictures are in the Corcoran gallery, and the galleries of the country will in the future get the best of the private collections now in existence. Great fortunes do not last long in America, and the auctioneer's hammer or the pawnbroker finally gets the costliest and the best.

One of the curious hobbies of rich men is that of the Standard Oil millionaire Flagler. I was told at Cleveland, from whence Mr. Flagler comes, that from his earliest days he has had an ambition to keep a hotel, and the offspring of this desire now crops out in the \$1,000,000 hotel which he is now building in Florida. This hotel is located at St. Augustine. It will cover four acres of ground, and it makes me think of the Doges at Venice. It is the finest hotel in the United States, and Flagler is said to be worth at least \$25,000,000, and he can afford it.

Erastus Corning's hobbies are butterflies and orchids. He has one of the largest collections of butterflies in the United States. There are 50,000 of them, and he has been fifteen years gathering them together.

Descon White, the millionaire of Wall street, who is now in Congress, in addition to being an art collector, is a stargazer. He has an observatory on the top of his house in Brooklyn, and his hobby is astronomy and astrology by telegraph. J. H. Wade of Cleveland is another stargazer who likes to talk by telegraph, and who in addition to his other accomplishments boasts of taking the first day-reotype taken west of the Allegheny mountains. Senator John Kenna of West Virginia, though not worth quite a million, is rich, and he does not neglect photography, while Pierre Lorillard, the rich gambler, spends a fortune on horses and dogs, and makes a hobby of pheasants and chickens.

Senator Tom Palmer of Michigan has a hobby in his Jersey cows and Percheron horses. His butter costs him about \$2 a pound, but he has the proud satisfaction of knowing that he raises it himself. His Jersey cows are imported from Europe, going there to pick out the animals, and he is president of the Percheron Horse Society of the United States, and has horses in his stable which it would take several times a Congressman's salary to buy. His wife has some of the finest dogs in the country, and her Blenheim spaniels are so delicate that they have to be fed with a spoon, and they have to be supervised by her. Another of Palmer's hobbies is his log house and farm near Detroit. He has spent \$100,000 in improving the farm, and the log house cost \$12,000 to build. There is a lake in front of it which was dug with pick and shovel, and a steam engine is constantly employed in pumping the stream which makes the water-fall which fills it.

Roscoe Conkling's hobby has been athletics, and he has a gymnasium in his house. When he was a Senator in Washington he got Matt Carpenter to try a round of boxing with him, and punished him terribly. Matt said nothing, but a few days later called with a friend of herculean proportions. He proposed to Conkling that his friend take a look at the gymnasium, and Conkling gladly consented to take a box with the stranger. The stranger buffeted him worse than he had Carpenter, and it opened Conkling's eyes a day or so later to know that the stranger he had boxed with under an assumed name was in reality one of the top pugilists of the country.

Jay Gould is said to be very fond of oaks and Jay Cooke dotes on candy and flowers. It is said that a clerk has orders to put two sticks of mint candy on his desk every morning and that he sucks these as he thinks of the money. He was a connoisseur in wines and he was particularly about his table as was President Arthur or Sam Ward. It is

said that he had an agent traveling in Europe to secure the best wines for him, and that he made this man a present of several thousand dollars for securing him an invoice of Prince Metterich's Blue Seal. Nearly all of our noted millionaires have French cooks and Stewart's cook was one of the best. Secretary Whitney's house at Washington has a range as big as that of a hotel and he has a very cheerful way of serving champagne at the most of his receptions.

Theodore Havemeyer, rich sugar magnate, has a hobby of stock farming, and his mountain side farm has a barn 265 feet long with a carriage way running through it. As on Palmer's farm which I spoke of, steam is here used for everything, and Havemeyer, like Palmer, has nearly 100 Jersey cows with a Jersey bull which cost him \$50,000. A number of rich men are hobbyists on religious or moral questions, and the names of two now occur to me who are noted Prohibitionists. These are P. T. Barnum, the rich showman, and Schumacher, the maker of nearly all the oatmeal for the United States. Barnum stopped drinking in 1847. He first said to his wife, "I will not drink liquor, but I will make a mental reservation as to champagne. He did not consider champagne-drinking at all dangerous until he heard a temperance lecture at Bridgeport, the subject of which was "Moderate Drinkers and Champagne Suppers." The next day the lecturer called upon him. Barnum took him down to his wine cellar, showed him a lot of champagne bottles with the heads knocked off, and told him to look at the effect of his arguments. The lecturer was astonished and said he thought Barnum was a teetotaler. Barnum replied that he was now, and from that time to this he has not taken a drop. He does not smoke or chew, and he sometimes lectures on the evils of alcohol. He will not employ a man in his works who drinks beer, and he thinks the best liquid in the world is oatmeal water. He gives his employees, however, a picnic once a year and upon New Year's invites them to his house. Phil Armour is said to have a hobby in supporting negro churches. He has also several mission schools, one of which contains 1100 children, and not long ago one of his schools of this kind did not seem to be doing very well. He called the preacher to him and told him he was not managing it correctly, and that he ought to preach so and so. The preacher questioned his policy, but he carried it out and it is now flourishing. Armour has also a kindergarten in one of his schools, and it is said that he has given more than \$100,000 to such ends.

The fast millionaire of to-day invariably owns a fast horse and our rich men yearly spend fortunes upon their stables. There are a stables in New York the main body of which cost \$10,000, and the whole \$15,000 a year, and it is estimated that Robert Bonner has spent \$400,000 upon his hobby of fast horses. Rarus cost him \$30,000, and it is said that he paid \$40,000 for Maud S. Senator Stanford is now erecting a stable in Washington which is to cost \$20,000, and his horses upon the Palo Alto farm have a value ranging from \$10,000 to \$50,000. He here fast trotting horses, and he averages a colt for every day in the year. Each of these colts is worth not less than \$1000, and he makes yearly sales of horses of \$10,000 and upwards. He lately sold a horse to Senator Stockbridge for this amount, and his private secretary told me not long ago that he got \$30,000 cash on an auction sale of his horses in New York and brought it home in his pockets.

Pierre Lorillard sold off \$150,000 worth of horses a year ago, and Lorillard has owned some of the finest steeds in the United States. He has kept racing horses and it was his Parole who won \$20,000 in England, and his Iniquity, the famous racer who brought \$20,000 at his sale, is the only American horse who has won the English derby. The St. Legu and Wales are said to be the best horses in America. The best horse in America. Iniquity was bought by the millionaire Tennessee stockman, General W. H. Jackson, who has a farm of 1800 acres, and who owns Luke Blackburn, Great Tom and Bramble.

Congressman Scott of Pennsylvania, has a stock farm of 800 acres and he has a race track I think under cover and one of his horses cost \$35,000.

Robert Bonner, however, is the prince of horse fanciers. He does not buy his horses for racing, nor does he buy them for the advertisement of his business. All the world thought him extravagant when he paid \$35,000 for Dexter, but he has since sold a dozen and more high priced horses for twice that sum. He has a Pocomoths, Startle, Edward Everett, Joe Elliott and Maud Macey each cost him \$10,000, and he paid \$10,000 for Edw. Forrest. He bought Maud S. of Vanderbilt, and Vanderbilt sold him the horse for \$10,000 when he had been offered \$100,000 for her by other parties.

Dexter was a noted military hero, and he was put upon the race course, and got three of being asked to race her, and he told Bonner he could have her at his own price. Bonner fixed the price at \$40,000, and Vanderbilt gave him the horse.

Bonner's New York stables have now several hundred thousand dollars worth of horses within them, and among these are some of the finest military heroes of the world. Bonner comes out to his stables as soon as he returns from his office, and he treats his horses as though they were his children, petting them and playing with them. He does not allow them to be whipped, and is as careful of them as though they were babies. Senator Palmer of Michigan does not allow a cross word to be spoken upon his working horses, and he tells his men in working the horses that they should give them water to drink whenever they want a drink themselves. Palmer has his stock so trained that the colts will come up and rub their noses against him when he comes into the field, and he says that the average man does not have the heart to keep Percheron horses by his admiration of a picture of Rosa Bonheur, who had taken these horses for her models. He was thus led into the study of the Percheron horse and he says that this horse is the best breed in the world for general purposes.

Bonner began keeping horses on account of his health. He was running, down and his physician bought a horse for him without his knowledge. It was a fast little mare and it cost \$375. Bonner was so delighted with it that two years later he paid \$2500 for a team which could trot in 2:58, and he then went on buying until he has reached the hundreds of thousands. Stanford began keeping horses for amusement and now breeds them for the money that is in them as well.

Scott's stables bring him in more every year than does his position in Congress, and his net racing earnings are more than \$5000 a year. A. J. Cassatt is another Pennsylvania railroad man who keeps fast horses. He has raced for years under the assumed name of Henry, and he has a stock farm of 700 acres.

W. W. Astor bought eleven mares at Lorillard's sale and he paid \$21,000 for them, and some of the largest purchases at this sale were made by a millionaire named Haglins who lives on the Pacific slope and who has a farm of 4000 acres. Another millionaire who has a hobby of the west is Lucky Baldwin who made a fortune in the copper mine, and who has a great ranch near Los Angeles. This ranch contains 50,000 acres and it is

more than twelve miles square. Baldwin has spent a half million dollars upon it as like Senator Palmer he has a hobby of Percheron horses.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

DUVAL COUNTY.

The Lack of Water and Enterprises the Two Serious Taxpayers.

SAN DIEGO, Tex., Dec. 12, 1887. To the Editor of the Gazette.

I see in the Galveston News an article written from this place which is calculated to mislead a stranger in regard to two or three leading statements, and as I have always thought it was the duty of a newspaper correspondent to state facts, or something very near the facts, when he undertakes to describe or give an account of a country, its climate, soil and advantages, its water courses, growth of timber and the prospects of the future development of the section written of, I feel called upon to correct certain mistakes, for I do not believe the errors to have been intentional which were made by Mr. Johnson, the writer of that article. In the first place San Diego, the county seat of Duval County, is a very quiet village, with a population of not more than 2000, if they amount to that number, and unless our leading citizens awake from their lethargy which of late has seemed to envelop them and do some thing towards public improvement, it will be more likely that our naturally healthy and pleasant town will decrease in population, in place of advancing. Though situated on high ground, with every facility of easy drainage into the bed of the creek on its southern boundary, the people of San Diego, I am sorry to say, have done little or nothing towards draining the town. May be they go on the principle of the Kansas man, whose roof did not leak in dry weather, and argue that it scarcely ever rains here, but it does rain sometimes, and when it rains it pours, and then for days the small lakes, or large puddles, are almost impassable, even in front of the best dwelling houses or mansions in the place. Again, we are fearfully short of water for stock and laundry purposes, and have lived here for years, and it is scarcely ever raining here, but it does rain sometimes, and when it rains it pours, and then for days the small lakes, or large puddles, are almost impassable, even in front of the best dwelling houses or mansions in the place. Again, we are fearfully short of water for stock and laundry purposes, and have lived here for years, and it is scarcely ever raining here, but it does rain sometimes, and when it rains it pours, and then for days the small lakes, or large puddles, are almost impassable, even in front of the best dwelling houses or mansions in the place.

The public land strip was acquired from Texas in 1850. It is bounded on the east by the Colorado river, on the south by the Panhandle of Texas, on the west by the Territory of New Mexico, and on the north by Colorado and Kansas. It contains 3761 square miles, or 3,687,684 acres of excellent agricultural land. It is well watered with deep running streams of soft, fresh water. It contains unexplored quantities of building stone, marble, chalk, and bituminous coal.

It is a natural fruit garden, where grapes, plums, and other fruits grow wild and of very superior quality. The people are law loving and law abiding, and will never consent to harbor thieves and desperadoes.

In November, 1886, a petition was circulated and numerous signed by leading citizens, appointing a public meeting to convene at Beaver, November 29, 1886. The meeting was attended by a large proportion of the people, and a code of by-laws was adopted, and resolutions unanimously adopted appointing an election to be held February 22, 1887, to elect a territorial council (three members from each meridian district), who should meet in Beaver March 4, 1887, to act as a territorial council and adopt such measures as in their judgment, might seem best; and to organize some form of government.

At the appointed time seven of the nine councilmen assembled, canvassed all the alien returns, and after appearing that two councilmen had been elected, who were ineligible, their places were filled by the selection of the two receiving the next highest number of votes.

The council then organized by electing O. G. Chase president and Merritt Maginn as secretary. The usual oath having been taken, resolutions were at once adopted dividing the territory into three senatorial districts by meridian lines, and another election ordered to come off November 8, 1887, for the election of nine senatorial councilmen and fourteen delegate councilmen from their respective districts.

The first council passed laws or acts relating to the rights of mining, chattel mortgages, mechanics' liens, etc., all of which have been duly respected and enforced so far as made known.

Such publication of the laws and acts of the territorial Legislature was made as the best facilities of the territory allowed.

Public schools have been established, churches organized, and every possible effort made by the people for promoting capacity, to prepare for a legal territorial government.

At the election held to elect a representative in Congress your petitioner received a majority of all the votes cast, and the representatives to the senatorial and legislative council were also elected. Returns of the second election, as will be seen by the people, have been marked by the sanction of a voluntary oath to support the constitution of the United States. They are in perfect accord and harmony with the principles of territorial government uniformly sanctioned by Congress, and are the patriotic and conscientious work of law-abiding people, devoted to the institutions of their country.

The formal record of their proceedings and of the laws enacted by the provisional council has been duly kept and published, and will be submitted hereafter.

In direct pursuance of the will of the people of the territory, the undersigned was duly chosen as a delegate to the Fifth Congress, and he herewith presents the certificate of his election, attested by the adopted seal of said territory and the signature of the territorial secretary.

Respectfully and humbly appealing for such recognition as the House of Representatives may be graciously inclined to give to a large body of respectable patriotic and law-abiding citizens of the United States struggling for order, liberty and law, the undersigned submits, in their behalf and in their name, his hope that he may be permitted in the House of Representatives to voice their interests and desires. Very respectfully, OWEN G. CHASE.

CIMARRON.

Petition of Owen G. Chase for Admission to the House of Representatives from a Would-be Territory.

Mr. Mills Wisely Suggests That There is a Question of Facts for the House to Investigate Before Acting.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The following is the text of the petition presented in the House yesterday regarding the admission of Owen G. Chase, who claims to be elected a delegate from the territory of Cimarron:

Mr. Springer.—Mr. Speaker, I desire to present to the House of Representatives the petition of Owen G. Chase, who claims to be elected a delegate from the territory of Cimarron. The petition will explain itself, since it is not very long, and I think it best for the information of the House.

There being no objection, the petition was read, as follows:

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned, a citizen of the United States and a resident of Cimarron territory, commonly called "The Public Land Strip," respectfully begs leave to submit to the House of Representatives that there are now at least 10,000 American citizens who are bona fide settlers in the said territory; that they are without the protection of local or general laws; that they have been compelled by the necessities of their situation to establish and they have established and are maintaining, a provisional government, and for the people, in form truly republican, for their common protection, safety and welfare. The justification for the establishment of this government over a part of the public domain of the United States rests upon the necessities of a great community of American citizens otherwise without public law, the well recognized obligation of self protection and defense, and the inalienable right of local self government.

The public land strip was acquired from Texas in 1850. It is bounded on the east by the Colorado river, on the south by the Panhandle of Texas, on the west by the Territory of New Mexico, and on the north by Colorado and Kansas.

It contains 3761 square miles, or 3,687,684 acres of excellent agricultural land. It is well watered with deep running streams of soft, fresh water. It contains unexplored quantities of building stone, marble, chalk, and bituminous coal.

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The council then organized by electing O. G. Chase president and Merritt Maginn as secretary. The usual oath having been taken, resolutions were at once adopted dividing the territory into three senatorial districts by meridian lines, and another election ordered to come off November 8, 1887, for the election of nine senatorial councilmen and fourteen delegate councilmen from their respective districts.

The first council passed laws or acts relating to the rights of mining, chattel mortgages, mechanics' liens, etc., all of which have been duly respected and enforced so far as made known.

Such publication of the laws and acts of the territorial Legislature was made as the best facilities of the territory allowed.

Public schools have been established, churches organized, and every possible effort made by the people for promoting capacity, to prepare for a legal territorial government.

At the election held to elect a representative in Congress your petitioner received a majority of all the votes cast, and the representatives to the senatorial and legislative council were also elected. Returns of the second election, as will be seen by the people, have been marked by the sanction of a voluntary oath to support the constitution of the United States. They are in perfect accord and harmony with the principles of territorial government uniformly sanctioned by Congress, and are the patriotic and conscientious work of law-abiding people, devoted to the institutions of their country.

The formal record of their proceedings and of the laws enacted by the provisional council has been duly kept and published, and will be submitted hereafter.

In direct pursuance of the will of the people of the territory, the undersigned was duly chosen as a delegate to the Fifth Congress, and he herewith presents the certificate of his election, attested by the adopted seal of said territory and the signature of the territorial secretary.

Respectfully and humbly appealing for such recognition as the House of Representatives may be graciously inclined to give to a large body of respectable patriotic and law-abiding citizens of the United States struggling for order, liberty and law, the undersigned submits, in their behalf and in their name, his hope that he may be permitted in the House of Representatives to voice their interests and desires. Very respectfully, OWEN G. CHASE.

Washington, Dec. 12, 1887. Mr. Springer.—I submit a resolution for present consideration.

The Clerk read as follows: Resolved, that the petition and certificate of election of Owen G. Chase, claiming to be elected a Delegate from the territory of Cimarron, be referred to the committee on the territories, when appointed; and that pending the consideration of the organization of a territorial government